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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/813,165	03/31/2004	Denis Babin	2107.0360001/TUM/MJM 4469	
54334 MOLD-MAST	7590 05/11/2007 ERS LIMITED	EXAMINER		
233 ARMSTR	ONG AVENUE	BODAWALA, DIMPLE N		
	AL PROPERTY DEPA N, ON L7G-4X5	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
CANADA			1722	
		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			05/11/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application	on No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		10/813,16	65	BABIN, DENIS	,		
		Examiner		Art Unit			
			Bodawala	1722			
The MAILIN Period for Reply	IG DATE of this communication	appears on the	e cover sheet with the c	orrespondence a	ddress		
WHICHEVER IS L - Extensions of time may after SIX (6) MONTHS - If NO period for reply is - Failure to reply within the Any reply received by the second s	TATUTORY PERIOD FOR RE ONGER, FROM THE MAILING be available under the provisions of 37 CFR nom the mailing date of this communication specified above, the maximum statutory peneset or extended period for reply will, by state Office later than three months after the mustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THE 1.136(a). In no eving the second will apply and wastute, cause the apply and wature, cause the apply and wature, cause the apply and wature.	HIS COMMUNICATION ent, however, may a reply be tim ill expire SIX (6) MONTHS from lication to become ABANDONE	N. hely filed the mailing date of this D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status							
1) Responsive	to communication(s) filed on 1	7 April 2007.					
2a) ☐ This action is			on is non-final.				
·	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims	S						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-1</u>	2 and 17-19 is/are pending in t	he application					
4a) Of the ab	4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>13-16</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s)	is/are allowed.						
	6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-12 and 17-19</u> is/are rejected.						
	is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s)	are subject to restriction ar	nd/or election r	equirement.		•		
Application Papers							
9) The specifica	ation is objected to by the Exan	niner.					
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>31 March 2004</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).							
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.							
Priority under 35 U.S	.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:							
	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No							
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage							
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
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Attachment(s)							
1) Notice of References	Cited (PTO-892)		4) Interview Summary	(PTO-413)			
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)			Paper No(s)/Mail Da	ate			
	re Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) e 6/16/2006,11/30/2005,8/11/2005		5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	atent Application			

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Claims 13-16 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected a method for injecting melt stream into a mold, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made without traverse in the reply filed on April 17th, 2007.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1,3,7,9,11-12, and 17-19 are rejected under 35
U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Dewar et al. (U S Patent
No. 6,348,171; cited by applicant in IDS).

Dewar ('171) discloses the injection molding apparatus which comprises the injection molding machine including the machine nozzle for injecting a melt stream and a machine platen; a manifold (20) having a melt inlet (120) and a melt channel

(124,126) for distributing the melt stream (See col.4 lines 36-67).

It further teaches about an anti-drool mechanism (10) partially disposed within the machine platen including a melt passage (14), a fixed pin (11) disposed within the melt passage (14) and sized so that the melt stream flows around the pin (11), the pin having head portion configured to be received within the machine nozzle (130) (See figure 3); and an actuated shut off collar (32) is disposed partially within the melt passage (14) and surrounding the pin (11), the shut-off collar (32) and the head portion of the pin (11) configured to control the flow of the melt stream through the melt passage (14), wherein the melt passage (14) is divided into the multiple melt passage (124, 126) adjacent to the manifold melt inlet (128), and the shut-off collar (32) is mechanically actuated when the pin head portion is received within the machine nozzle (See col.4 lines 36-67).

It is further teaches that the engagement of the retractable machine nozzle with the shut-off collar causes the shut-off collar to retract and allow flow of the melt stream between the machine nozzle and the melt passage (See col.5 lines 63-67 through col.6 lines 1-47). It further teaches that the sprue bushing (34) disposed partially within the machine platen,

wherein the bushing (34) having the melt passage that is in the fluid communication with the manifold inlet (See figures 1 and 2).

Dewar ('171) discloses all the claimed structural limitations, and, thus, the claims are anticipated.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-3, and 5-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Olaru (U S Patent No. 7,182,893).

Olaru ('893) discloses the injection molding apparatus which comprises the injection molding machine (10) including a machine nozzle for injecting a melt stream (See col.2 lines 32-34), and a machine platen (figures 1 and 2); a manifold (12) having a melt inlet (18) and a melt channel (22) for distributing the melt stream (See col.2 lines 31-40); and an anti-drool mechanism disposed within the machine platen (See figure 1) which comprises a melt passage (30), a fixed valve pin (11) disposed within the melt passage (30) and sized so that the

melt stream flows around the pin (See ol.1 lines 45-47; and col.3 lines 58-61), pin (11) having the head portion (55) configured to be received within the machine nozzle (See figure 1); and an actuated shut-off collar (38) disposed at least partially within the melt passages (30) and surrounding the pin (11), the shut off collar (38) and the head portion (55) of the pin (11) configured to control the flow of the melt stream through the melt passage (30) (See col.3 lines 1-15).

It further teaches that the shut off collar (38) is spring loaded (See figure 1), where in the shut off collar (38) is mechanically actuated when the pinhead portion (55) is received within the machine nozzle (See figure 1, col.3 lines 35-43). It further teaches that the shut off collar (38) is actuated using anyone of a hydraulic, electromechanical and mechanical apparatus (See col.4 lines 25-27; col.5 lines 66-67; and col.6 lines 42-46). It further teaches that the injection molding apparatus (10) comprises the machine nozzle, which is not shown in the figure but discloses by the specification, thus inherently it also teaches about the locating ring configured to allow the machine nozzle to pass there through and to guide the movement of the shut-off collar (38) as recited in claim 6. Figure 7 teaches that the melt passage (30) is divided into multiple melt passages (30i, and 30j) to the manifold (12) melt

inlet (18). It further teaches that the machine nozzle injects the melt stream into a cold runner system (37) (See col.2 lines 52-57).

It further teaches that the engagement of the retractable machine nozzle with the shut-off collar (38) causes the shut-off collar (38) to retract and allow flow of the melt stream between the machine nozzle and the melt passage (30) (See col.2 lines 41-63).

Olaru ('893) discloses all the claimed structural limitations, and, thus, the claims are anticipated.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere*Co., 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 4 and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olaru (893) in view of Dray, Sr. (U S Patent No. 6,413,076).

Olaru ('893) discloses all claimed structural limitations as discussed above, but does not disclose the pneumatic actuator and a sprue bushing.

In the analogous art, Dray, Sr. ('076) discloses the injection molding apparatus which comprises the injection units such as nozzle, which mates with a depression formed in a portion of the mold, which is called the sprue bushing (17), wherein the sprue bushing (17) is disposed partially within the machine platen, and having the a melt passage that is in fluid communication with the manifold inlet (See col.1 lines 26-30, 55-60; col.3 lines 25-63). It further teaches that the shut-off collar is actuated using a pneumatic, mechanical and hydraulic apparatus (actuators) (See col.2 lines 14-17).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the invention of Olaru ('893) with the sprue bushing and the pneumatic

Application/Control Number: 10/813,165 Page 8

Art Unit: 1722

actuator because pneumatic actuator involves to control the shut-off valve which is used to halt or stop material flow from an injection unit into the mold portion of the injection molding apparatus (See col.1 lines 7-10), and the sprue bushing guides the injection unit during the molding process (See col.1 lines 20-25) as suggested by Dray, Sr. ('076).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dimple N. Bodawala whose telephone number is (571) 272-6455. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday at 8:30 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dr. Yogendra N. Gupta can be reached on (571) 272-1316. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Application/Control Number: 10/813,165 Page 9

Art Unit: 1722

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DNB

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